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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 1 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of the violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed by Israel in January 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 1 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities during the month of January 2011

Date	*Time*	*Land violations*
6 January 2011	1630	The Israeli enemy at its *gh*2 position east of Ra's Naqurah directed two searchlights towards Lebanese territory.
Between 10 and 12 January 2011	—	Opposite Abbasiyah, the Israeli enemy installed a solar-powered surveillance camera directed towards Lebanese territory.
12 January 2011	1230	On the outskirts of Rumaysh, members of an Israeli enemy patrol breached the technical fence and summoned and abducted herdsman Charbel Al-Khouri, who was within liberated Lebanese territory. They took him to occupied Palestinian territory before releasing him at 0200 hours on 13 January 2011.
13 January 2011	1330	An Israeli enemy civilian at the *sh*34 position (Fatima Gate — 3) used a video camera to film the Kafr Killa Lebanese Army position for five minutes.
15 January 2011	1325	While an Israeli enemy patrol was moving between its positions at *gh*21 (south of Mazra'at Duhayrah) and *gh*20 (Duhayrah Gate), one member of the patrol photographed the sentry at the Lebanese Army position at Duhayrah.
	1450	As an Israeli enemy patrol was leaving its position at *gh*21 (south of Mazra'at Duhayrah), one patrol member pointed a weapon in the direction of the sentry at the Lebanese Army position at Duhayrah.
18 January 2011	1230	The Israeli enemy raked the area between Sammaqah and Ruwaysat al-Alam with medium-weapons fire while, at the same time, hostile vehicles moved between those two positions.
19 January 2011	1130	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted near the *gh*21 position (south of Mazra'at Duhayrah) and addressed indecent language to the sentry at the Lebanese Army position at Duhayrah.

Date	*Time*	*Land violations*
20 January 2011	0955	Members of a three-man Israeli enemy patrol crossed the technical fence separating the area of the occupied Shab'a Farms with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim from the liberated area on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, penetrating some 20 metres into Lebanese territory and remaining there for two minutes.
25 January 2011	1700	The Israeli enemy raked the area around Sammaqah with medium-weapons fire while, at the same time, a hostile helicopter circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	2315	An Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah.
26 January 2011	1145	Using a megaphone, the Israeli enemy opposite the town of Abbasiyah threatened Lebanese citizen Youssef Shahhab, who was working on his land inside Lebanese territory.
	1430	Two of the Israeli enemy crossed the technical fence separating the area of the occupied Shab'a Farms with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim from the liberated area on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, penetrating some 20 metres into Lebanese territory and remaining there for five minutes.
	2205	The Israeli enemy fired four flare shells between the Sammaqah and Ruwaysat al-Alam positions in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
27 January 2011	1045	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted near the gate opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah and observed checkpoint personnel through binoculars. Two members of the hostile patrol then pointed 12.7 mm machine guns towards the aforementioned checkpoint.
	1050	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted near the gate opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah and pointed 12.7 mm machine guns towards the checkpoint.

Date	*Time*	*Land violations*
	1630	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted near the gate opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah and pointed 12.7 mm machine guns towards the checkpoint.
	1830	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight for five minutes towards the observation tower at the Lebanese Army observation post at Markaba.
	2030	The Israeli enemy broke into the FM wave band of the Lebanese Army position at Alma al-Sha'b: Hebrew words were heard.
28 January 2011	0750	One man of an Israeli enemy patrol, passing through the Hassan Gate, crossed the technical fence separating the area of the occupied Shab'a Farms with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim from the liberated area on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, penetrating some 20 metres into Lebanese territory and remaining there for three minutes.
	1020	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol told Lebanese citizen Rida Dawi to leave his land on the outskirts of Aytarun, some 40 metres from the technical fence and within Lebanese territory.
	1045	Israeli enemy personnel at the Duhayrah Gate position (*gh*20) observed Lebanese territory through binoculars.
	1045	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted at the Fatima Gate — 4 position, directed profanities towards the personnel of the Lebanese Army observation post at the Fatima Gate and used a video camera to film that post.
29 January	1615	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol photographed the Lebanese Army observation post at the Fatima Gate and the sentry at the Fatimah Gate garden.
30 January	0245	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah and directed profanities and curses towards those manning the checkpoint.

Date	*Time*	*Land violations*
31 January	0750	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed 12.7 mm machine guns towards the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah.
	1635	An Israeli enemy patrol halted opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah and pointed 12.7 mm machine guns towards the checkpoint.

Date	*Time*	*Sea violations*
4 January 2011	—	The Israeli enemy carried out maintenance on the line of buoys off Ra's Naqurah, coming round to the Lebanese side, which constitutes a violation of Lebanese territorial waters.
13 January 2011	1130	An Israeli enemy maritime target was observed moving north, violating Lebanese territorial waters, one nautical mile from the line of buoys off Naqurah, 11.5 nautical miles from the coast. At 1145 hours the target had reached Ra's Sur, outside Lebanese territorial waters.
16 January 2011	2240	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters and the coast off Ra's Naqurah for five seconds on each occasion.
28 January 2011	0105	On five occasions an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for five seconds on each occasion.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
2 January 2011	0954	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0955 hours.
	1027	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1030 hours.
3 January 2011	0555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1718 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Rumaysh.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2200 hours over Rumaysh.
	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1055 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
6 January 2011	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1000 hours over Rumaysh.
7 January 2011	0937	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0946 hours.
9 January 2011	1650	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1655 hours.
	1700	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1713 hours.
10 January 2011	1837	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1850 hours.
	1940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the western Bekaa before leaving at 2355 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
11 January 2011	1155	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1330 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1330	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0420 hours on 12 January 2010 over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
12 January 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1840 hours over Aytarun.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the western Bekaa before leaving at 1840 hours over Naqurah.
	0935	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0940 hours.
	1102	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1407	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1415 hours.
	2300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1540 hours on 13 January 2010 over Naqurah.
13 January 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over B'abda, Beirut and the South before leaving at 1950 hours over Naqurah.
	1100	Ten Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1102	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over the sea off Kafr Kila.
	1500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea between Sidon and Naqurah before leaving at 1840 hours over the sea off Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	1859	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2237 hours.
17 January 2011	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea between Damur and Tyre before leaving at 0900 hours over Naqurah.
18 January 2011	1037	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1042 hours.
	1245	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Baalbek at a low altitude.
19 January 2011	1026	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1030 hours.
	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0730 hours on 20 January 2011 over Rumaysh.
20 January 2011	0030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0703	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2235 hours.
	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1705 hours over Naqurah.
	1711	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1719 hours.
	1825	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	2230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0700 hours on 21 January 2011 over Naqurah.
21 January 2011	0707	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1405 hours.
	0930	Eight Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and the Shab'a Farms. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1135	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the western Bekaa before leaving at 2330 hours over Naqurah.
22 January 2011	0652	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1649 hours.
	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2000 hours over Rumaysh.
23 January 2011	0945	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1020 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0955	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1120 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
24 January 2011	0603	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1832 hours.
	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, the Bekaa and Beirut before leaving at 0325 hours on 25 January 2011 over Naqurah.
	2350	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2355 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
25 January 2011	0601	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0615 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 2255 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1013	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1640 hours over Naqurah.
27 January 2011	1000	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1005 hours.
28 January 2011	0045	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0046 hours.

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Security Council

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8 March 2011

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Identical letters dated 4 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to make reference to the International Criminal Court proceedings relating to Kenya and with regard to article 16 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

In the wake of the 2008 post-election crisis, Kenya took a conscious decision to effect comprehensive political and social reforms to address the root causes of the crisis. Kenya has maintained a historically unprecedented pace of political and legislative reforms since then, culminating in the national referendum and the promulgation of the new Constitution in August 2010. This has paved the way for the establishment of the legal and judicial mechanisms necessary for the investigation and prosecution of the suspected perpetrators of post-election violence in line with the principle of complementarity under the Rome Statute. The premature and prejudicial naming of six individuals by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, as bearing the greatest responsibility for the post-election violence, has slowed down the implementation of the new Constitution, the reform process and interfered with the delicate political climate. The ongoing International Criminal Court process has the potential risk to reignite violence, cause a breakdown of law and order and result in loss of human life in Kenya and the disruption of economic, peace and security activities in the fragile and volatile subregion, in which Kenya has played a significant stabilizing role. The African Union has taken cognizance of this very important fact and adopted a decision to have a request for deferral under article 16 of the Rome Statute placed on the agenda of the Security Council.

In the light of the foregoing there is an urgent need to defuse tensions which may result in the recurrence of violence and loss of life. Kenya requests the Security Council to take urgent measures to defer the proceedings of the International Criminal Court relating to Kenya, in accordance with the powers vested in the Council under article 16 of the Rome Statute. In making the request for deferral, Kenya is in no way condoning impunity. Rather, Kenya seeks to strengthen and uphold the principle of complementarity under the Rome Statute and facilitate continued implementation of the new Constitution and far-reaching reforms, while helping to forestall potential violence and chaos in Kenya and the subregion as a whole.

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In conclusion, as the International Criminal Court is scheduled to make a determination on whether summons should or should not be issued for those named by the Prosecutor in the third week of March 2011, I would like on behalf of the President of the Republic of Kenya, Mwai Kibaki, to request that you bring the present letter to the attention of all members of the Security Council and that it be issued as a document of the Council, as a matter of urgency.

(*Signed*) Macharia **Kamau**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2011/117

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 March 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 28 February 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to write to you in reference to document S/2011/10 dated 11 January 2011, "Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration". I have the honour to inform you that Finland requests the retention of the following item, listed in paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned document:

85. Strengthening international law: rule of law and maintenance of international peace and security (22 June 2006; 22 June 2006).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jarmo Viinanen
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations

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Security Council

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8 March 2011

Original: English

Note verbale dated 4 March 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations hereby requests that the letter dated 1 March 2011 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, Zalmai Rassoul, addressed to the Secretary-General be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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Annex to the note verbale dated 4 March 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

1 March 2011

On behalf of the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, I have the honour to express profound gratitude and appreciation for the important support rendered by the United Nations for lasting peace, security and development in Afghanistan. This support has been crucial for the progress in the past 10 years towards a stable and prosperous nation.

It is in this spirit that I convey the request of my Government to renew the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) for an additional 12 months beyond 23 March 2011, along with due consideration for the recommendations conveyed in this letter.

The Afghan Government requests a comprehensive review of the mandate in the next six months. We consider this effort to be consistent with principles outlined in the Kabul and London communiqués, which seek to achieve the objective of restoring Afghan ownership.

While stressing the need for the continued role and assistance of the United Nations in the years ahead, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is of the view that UNAMA's future mandate should correspond with the principles of Afghan leadership and ownership, to which Afghanistan, the United Nations and other international partners committed at the international Kabul Conference in July last year.

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan remains convinced that a sustainable transition process will best be achieved with the support of the United Nations and other international partners. In this context, it is our sincere hope to see UNAMA's mandate renewed with incorporation of the Kabul process, envisaging concrete measures that ensure coherence with the goals of the transition, and to achieving integration and coordination of United Nations bodies as "One United Nations".

The Government of Afghanistan requests that the new mandate include the following:

- An emphasis on the transition as its central focus. The underlying imperative to transition full responsibility for security, governance and development to Afghan leadership by 2014 should guide the work of UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
- While retaining UNAMA's formal role as the Co-chair of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, the mandate would benefit from underscoring UNAMA's responsibility to promote coherence in the international community's support for the Afghan-defined and Afghan-led development strategy
- Increased focus should be given to channelling aid through the Afghan budget as an essential measure for implementing the Afghan national priority programme, UNAMA's role to support the mobilization of resources, coordination of international donors and organizations, and direction of the United Nations-related contributions and agencies, must be focused on the Afghan national priorities and strengthening Afghan Government institutions

- The role of UNAMA in improving civil-military coordination with the International Security Assistance Force should be recalibrated to reflect the aim of the transition process, in order to support an Afghan-led development and stabilization process

- The Government of Afghanistan underscores Afghan ownership and lead in the reconciliation and reintegration efforts. To this end, UNAMA's good offices can support this process if requested by the Government of Afghanistan

- While the Government of Afghanistan is committed to the electoral reform process as reflected in the Kabul communiqué, we emphasize that the implementation of this reform is the responsibility of the Afghan Government, and therefore it is not necessary to make references to electoral reform in the new UNAMA mandate

- The Government of Afghanistan believes UNAMA's adjusted role during the transition could be best fulfilled by limiting its offices to the six recognized zones throughout the country. We look forward in assessing the overall presence of UNAMA offices in the country during the review of the mandate in the next six months

- We believe that UNAMA's support for improving governance and the rule of law would be achieved best through strengthening the effort of the Government of Afghanistan in accordance with the Kabul process. We further believe that it is not necessary to refer to UNAMA's activities at the subnational level in the mandate and thus it should be considered instead in the context of transition

- On humanitarian assistance, UNAMA should have a coordinating role in facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance in accordance with humanitarian principles. However, the Afghan Government's role should be defined as central in the area of humanitarian assistance based on its sovereign rights

- United Nations development and humanitarian activities should be geared towards "One United Nations". The UNAMA mandate should reflect the need for integrated United Nations activities in Afghanistan over the next three years

We are of the conviction that the aforementioned suggestions, which are based on the principles of the transition that was jointly agreed between Afghanistan and the international community, will benefit a more transparent and effective United Nations role, in light of the changing environment on the ground in Afghanistan. We look forward to maintaining close contact to finalize UNAMA's mandate for this year, as well as conducting a comprehensive review of the Mission's mandate within the next six months.

Allow me to reiterate the deep gratitude and appreciation of the people and Government of Afghanistan for the steadfast support of the United Nations for lasting peace, stability and prosperity in Afghanistan.

(*Signed*) Dr. Zalmai **Rassoul**
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan